No. 745,334. PATENTED DEC. 1, 1903.

G. A. DUTTON.

CHAIR.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 15, 1903.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 4.

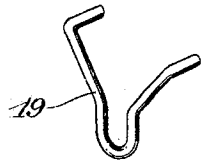


Fig. 5.

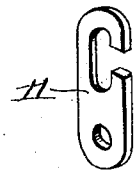


Fig. 1.

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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

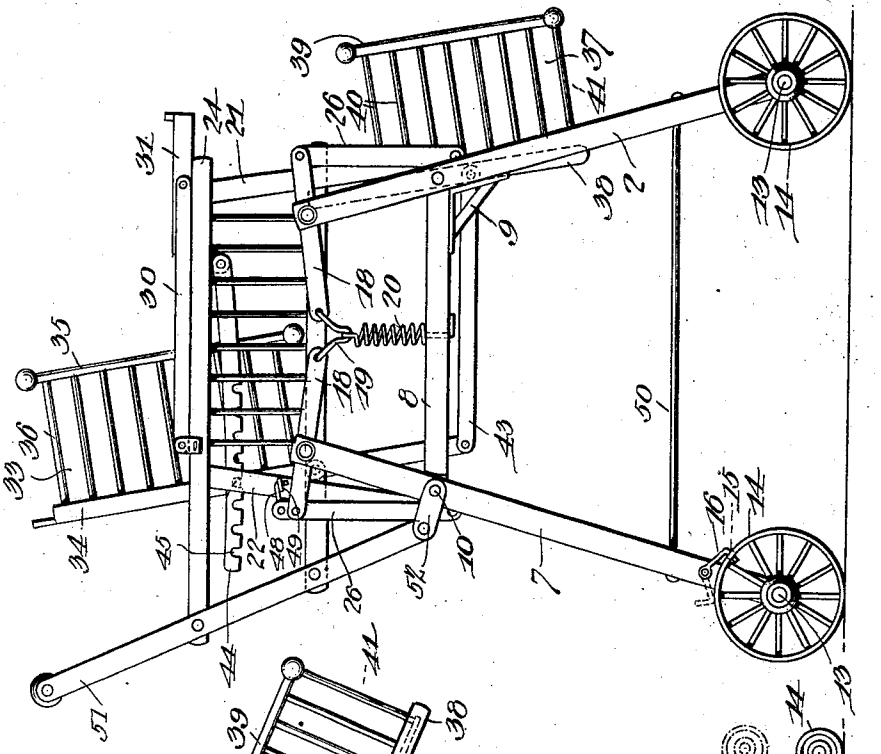
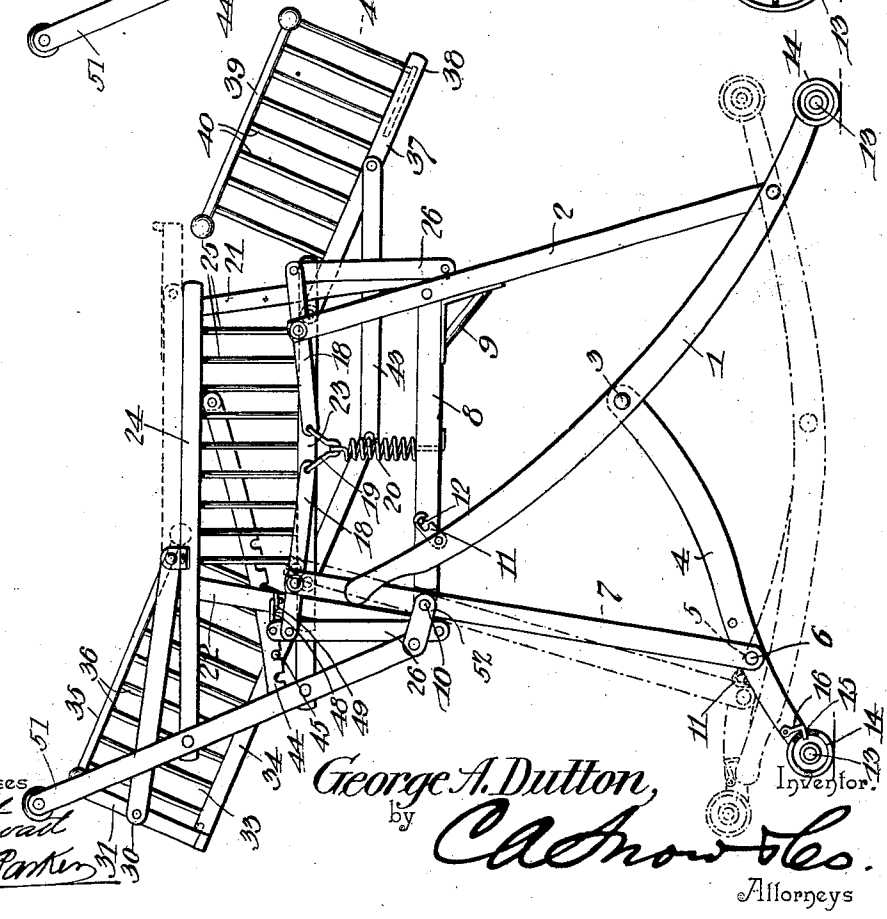


Fig. 2.



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No. 745,334. Patented December 1, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. DUTTON, OF STREATOR, ILLINOIS.

CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 745,334, dated December 1, 1903.

Application filed April 15, 1903. Serial No. 152,771. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. DUTTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Streator, in the county of La Salle and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Chair, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in convertible chairs, and has for its principal object to provide an improved form of chair which may be readily converted into a standing, rocking, rolling, or reclining chair.

A further object of the invention is to provide improved means for forming a yielding support between the supporting-frame and the chair proper.

A still further object of the invention is to improve, simplify, and cheapen the structure of this class of furniture.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportions, size, and minor details of the structure may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a convertible chair constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the device adjusted for use as a reclining-chair. Fig. 3 is a side elevation illustrating a slight modification in the construction. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views of features of construction more fully referred to hereinafter.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

The base portion of the chair comprises oppositely-disposed rocker members 1, pivoted near their front ends to vertical standards or legs 2 and connected by pivot-pins 3 to the rear leg members 4. Each of the leg members 4 has an opening 5 for the reception of a stud or pivot-pin 6, carried by a rear standard 7. To the standard 2 is rigidly secured a cross-bar 8, a brace 9 being introduced between the two members in order to properly keep the same in position, and the opposite end of said cross-bar is pivotally connected at 10 to an intermediate portion of the standards 7. When the rocker is adjusted to the position shown in Fig. 2, the two sets of lower bars 1 and 4 are held in proper position by means of hooks 11, engaging studs 12 near the rear ends of the bars 8, and when adjusted to the position shown in Fig. 1 the two members are interlocked, the hook 11 engaging a suitable pin or stud carried by the rear leg member 4.

At the end of each of the rocker-bars 1 and each of the rear leg members 4 is a laterally-projecting stud 13 for the reception of a small wheel 14, so that the chair may be readily rolled from place to place, and in order to convert the device into a standing-chair the rim of one or of both of the rear wheels is provided with an opening 15 to receive a pivoted hook 16, carried by the rear leg member and serving to lock the wheels from rotative movement when desired. When the rocker-bars are adjusted to position for active use, as indicated in Fig. 1, the wheels are out of contact with the floor or other support and will not interfere with the free movement of the chair.

At the upper ends of each of the standards 2 and 7 is pivotally mounted a lever 18, the fulcrum-point being intermediate of the ends of the levers and the adjacent ends of said levers being connected by a small yoke 19, which may be formed of heavy wire or the like, an intermediate portion of the yoke being depressed to form a seat for one end of a spring 20, the lower end of which is connected to the cross-bar 8. One of these springs is situated on each side of the chair, and the two are of sufficient strength to support the weight of the chair proper and its occupant.

The main portion of the chair-frame is formed of front and rear members 21 and 22, disposed one at each side of the frame and connected, respectively, by side rails 23 and arm-rails 24, suitable spindles 25 being preferably introduced between the two rails in order to add to the appearance of the chair, as well as to strengthen the structure. The front and rear members are continued down for a considerable distance below the seat-rail and are connected by links 26 to the outer ends of

the spring-held levers 18, the construction being such as to permit of considerable yielding movement of the chair-frame with respect to the main supporting-frame. To the arm-rests are pivoted links 30, carrying a suitable tray 31, which may be adjusted to the position shown in Fig. 1 or that illustrated in Fig. 2. At the rear of the seat is pivoted a back member 33, comprising opposite side bars 34, which extend both above and below the seat, and side rails 35, which are arranged at points above the seat only and are connected to members 34 by suitable spindles 36, so as to form side supports when the device is used as a reclining-chair. The front section or leg-rest 37 comprises side members 38 and upper parallel rails 39, connected thereto by spindles 40. To the lower ends of the members 38 is secured a foot-rest or stop 41 of the construction best shown in Fig. 1. The members 34 and 38 are connected by links 43, arranged under the seat, and when the device is adjusted to the position shown in Fig. 2 these links make contact with the under side of the seat and serve to positively limit the extent of rearward movement of the back section.

The adjustment to reclining position may be to a greater or less extent governed by the rack-bars 44, which are pivoted to the arm-rests 24 of the seat and are provided with suitable notches or indentations for engaging the teeth or pins 45, arranged at the rear portion of the members 34.

Under ordinary circumstances the chair is free for swinging movement on the links 26; but this movement may be stopped and the chair proper locked to the frame by means of hooks 48, carried by one set of links and adapted to engage eyes 49, carried by the members 21 of the chair-frame.

In the construction shown in Fig. 3 the rocker-bars have been omitted and the wheels are connected directly to the lower ends of the standards 2 and 7. In this modified form of chair it is desirable that the standards be held rigidly together, and for this purpose I employ additional cross-bars 50, extending between the standards at each side, as well as the usual cross-bars 51, connecting the standards at opposite sides, which are employed in both constructions of the chair.

When used as a high chair the tray member 31 may be placed in position in front of the child and used as a table for food or toys, and when the device is adjusted to the reclining position (shown in Fig. 2) the tray forms a head, so that the device may be used as a crib or cradle, and in this position may be swung to and fro on the links 26 or may be rocked in the usual manner, or when the supporting-wheels are in use the chair or crib may be readily moved from place to place or the device employed as a baby-buggy.

It is to be understood that the invention is not in any sense limited to children's chairs, but may be made of a size suitable for the accommodation of adults.

As the chair is provided with supporting-wheels, it may be utilized to advantage as a go-cart or baby-buggy, and for this purpose the rails 23 and 24 are extended rearwardly and connected to a handle member 51, the side arms of which are extended down and connected at their lower ends to the leg members 7 by means of links 52. This provides a convenient way of handling the chair and permits its use as a go-cart. If desired, a parasol or shade of suitable construction may be added to the device.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. In a chair, the combination of a main frame, the seat-frame, pivoted levers carried by the main frame and having a linked connection with the chair-frame, and springs connecting the ends of said levers to said main frame.

2. In a chair, a main frame, levers arranged in sets on each side of the main frame and pivoted at points intermediate of their length to the front and rear ends of the main frame, tension-springs connecting the adjacent ends of the levers to fixed portions of the frame, a chair-frame, and links connecting the chair-frame to the outer ends of said levers.

3. In a chair, the combination of the main frame, levers arranged in sets and pivoted at points intermediate of their length to the front and rear portions of the main frame, tension-springs connecting the adjacent ends of said levers to the main frame, a chair-frame arranged within the main frame, links connecting the outer ends of said levers to the chair-frame, and means for positively locking the links to the chair-frame to thereby prevent independent movement of the latter.

4. In a convertible chair, the combination of the pivotally-connected sections forming seat, back and leg members and each provided with side rails, of a tray adapted to form a rest or table in one position and an inclosure or head board in a second position, and links pivotally connecting said tray to the side arms of the seat-section.

5. The combination in a convertible chair, of the main standards, a cross-bar rigidly secured to one standard and pivoted to a second standard at a point intermediate of the ends of the latter, links pivotally connected to said standards, a yoke connecting the adjacent ends of the links, a tension-spring connecting said yoke to the cross-bar, and a chair-frame having a linked connection with said levers.

6. The combination in a convertible chair, of the main frame, the seat-frame carried thereby, wheels carried by the main frame and having perforated rims, and pivoted hooks carried by the frame and adapted to enter the perforations of said rims to lock the wheels.

7. The combination in a convertible chair, of the main frame including a seat member having side arms, the side bars of the seat member and the side arms being rearwardly extended, a supporting-frame including ad-

justable legs, and a handle member having side arms rigidly secured to the seat and arm-rails and having a linked connection with the rear supporting-legs thereby to permit independent movement of said legs and vertical play of the seat member.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEO. A. DUTTON.

Witnesses:
A. P. WRIGHT,
D. W. STEVENSON.